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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 9 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey and its annex (A/47/989-S/26170 and Corr.1), it is noted with regret that this is yet another instance of the abuse of the process of circulation of United Nations official documents by the Turkish Mission in the name of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", an entity recognized by no member of the international community other than Turkey itself and which was rightly described in Security Council resolution 541 (1983) of 18 November 1983 as legally invalid and incompatible with the 1960 Treaty of Establishment and the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. The Security Council, in its resolution 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984, called upon all States "not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity" and, as recently as 25 November 1992, in its resolution 789 (1992), it emphatically reaffirmed the aforesaid resolutions. Yet, once again, we encounter the oxymoron of the Turkish Mission being allowed to abuse the right of a Member State to cause the circulation as United Nations official documents of communications emanating from that unrecognized entity, which the Security Council itself characterized and continues to regard as secessionist and legally invalid and which it called on all States not to facilitate or in any way assist. This paradoxical situation is strongly protested and this abuse should not be allowed to continue.

Concerning the content of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Turkey and its annex purporting to cast doubt on the validity of my Government's application for accession to the European Community, this is effectively refuted by the Opinion of the Commission of the European Community on the Application of the Republic of Cyprus for membership issued on 30 June 1993. It specifically states (a) that the application was made by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus recognized by the European Community and its member States as the only legitimate Government representing the Cypriot people; and (b) "following the logic of its established position which is consistent with that of the United Nations where the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and

non-recognition of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' are concerned, felt the application was admissible and initiated the procedure laid down by the Treaties in order to examine it".

Furthermore, the Opinion states that the Commission is "convinced that the results of Cyprus's accession to the Community would be increased security and prosperity and that it would help bring the two communities on the Island together". This is in full accord with my Government's long held and often repeated position and it unequivocally disposes of the further unfounded allegation in the letter under reply that the application poses an obstacle to the efforts for achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem. Indeed the Opinion states that "the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community are fully conscious of the economic and social benefits that integration with Europe would bring their community" but, evidently, the true interests of the Turkish Cypriot community and indeed of all Cypriots are not uppermost in the minds of the authors of the letter under reply, who are willing to sacrifice those true interests on the altar of promoting political objectives inconsistent with those interests.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, far from putting obstacles in the path of the negotiations for the just, workable and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem, has consistently done its utmost to cooperate and facilitate your tenacious and indefatigable efforts towards that end. It is not only unfounded but also provocative to allege, as the authors of the letter under reply do, that there is lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side for a negotiated solution when it is well established and universally recognized by the members of the Security Council and all those who follow the developments concerning the Cyprus problem that the lack of progress is due to the Turkish intransigence and lack of cooperation. This is documented in a plethora of official reports to the Security Council. Suffice it to recall paragraph 49 of your latest report (S/26026 of 1 July 1993), where it is stated:

> "I am disappointed that, despite the assurance he gave on 1 June in the presence of the President of the Security Council and the representatives of its five permanent members, Mr. Denktaş did not promote the acceptance of the package during his consultations in Nicosia and Ankara. I also deeply regret that Mr. Denktaş failed to honour the agreement of 1 June to resume the joint meetings on 14 June",

which provides the measure of who is to blame for the lack of progress in the ongoing negotiations.

It is evident from the above that the application of the Republic of Cyprus for accession to the European Community was submitted by its legitimate Government recognized by the United Nations and the entire international community, with the sole exception of Turkey. As such the Government of Cyprus is duly entitled and fully competent to submit the application and proceed with the process of accession, which will be indisputably to the best interest of all Cypriots. It is still to be hoped that, bearing in mind the justified impatience of the international community at the lack of progress towards the solution of the Cyprus problem, Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership will revise their so far intransigent attitude and at long last respond positively to your efforts. It is significant that in the Opinion referred to above it is stated that

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> "The Commission must envisage the possibility of the failure of the intercommunal talks to produce a political settlement of the Cyprus question in the foreseeable future, in spite of the endeavours of the United Nations Secretary-General. Should this eventuality arise the Commission feels that the situation should be reassessed in view of the positions adopted by each party in the talks and that the question of Cyprus's accession to the Community should be reconsidered in January 1995".

My Government is convinced that a just, workable and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is to the benefit of all concerned, certainly of the whole people of Cyprus who have suffered for too long, of the United Nations, which devoted much time and effort over the years, of peace in the region and, not least, of Turkey itself. We submit that this is the constructive way to view the situation and not by negative and contentious actions as we have witnessed too often.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Cyprus to the United Nations

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